FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 10, 1846. [NO. 1497.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Real Estate for Sale.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 18th day of March next, without reserve, the following Property:—

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, adjoining H. Mitchell, North side Hay st.

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, the former residence of D. A. Ray.

The vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Also, the Store now occupied by Cook & Hodges.

The Brick House now occupied by Hall & Hall, in which are four tenements of 20 feet front each.

One House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of Duncan McColl.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to examine the property, as the sale will be positive.

HALL & JOHNSON.
BENJ'N RUSH.

Feb'y 2, 1846. 96tf

E. M. HALL, M. D.,

Dental Surgeon, (at Briggs's Hotel,)

WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, and all who may require his services, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new supply of materials of the very best quality used in his business. He also spent some time at the Dental College, of which he is a graduate, where all the most important improvements are daily taught and demonstrated. He would therefore confidently assure all who may require his services, that he will Extract, Plug, Cleanse, and Insert Incorruptible Artificial Teeth, on the most approved plans and in the most satisfactory manner. *He would particularly call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the facial deformities caused by the irregularities of the Teeth, all of which could be obviated by applying to the Dentist before they are grown.*

A lot of Tooth Powders of my own make for sale; also some very superior Tooth Brushes.

P. S. On account of the rapid spread of the small pox through the country, I obtained some vaccine virus, with which I will vaccinate all who may desire to shield themselves from the ravages of that terrible disease. I was particularly careful to get it myself from a perfectly healthy and young subject.

Feb'y 2. 96tf

Galvanic Rings.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a small lot of Galvanic Rings, price $1. Having become satisfied that they exert a very beneficial effect upon the system, from the fact that an aunt of mine had been cured of a nervous headache by them of many years' standing, and hearing them highly recommended for rheumatism, of which I have long suffered in the shoulders, I obtained one of them which I have been wearing ever since, and I am happy to say that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since.

E. M. HALL, M. D., Briggs's Hotel.

Feb'y 2.

I would sell my Store House on Gillespie street low for Cash, or at nine months' credit, for an approved Note at Bank. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on the Subscriber.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Jan'y 29, 1846. 96-2w

LOST,

A BAY HORSE, five years old, with a white spot in his face, not shod. He got loose from Evander McIver's wagon on the night of the 10th inst., about four miles from Fayetteville, on the road to Murchison's Bridge. Any person leaving said Horse at Little River Factory, or at my house, Chatham county, near Evans's Bridge, or any information of him so that I get him, shall be well paid for their trouble.

RODERICK McIVER.

Chatham county, Jan'y 28. 96-2wpd

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

February 2.

LAND IN ALABAMA

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 2d day of March next, will be sold on the premises, the undivided interest of Joel Jackson, Drury Jackson, Martha Jackson, and Amy Jackson, in and to the North half of Section 27, Township 18, of Range 24, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama. Terms made known at sale.

January 31, 1846. 96-3wks.pd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Duncan McRae *vs.* John P. Wilson.

Original Attachment levied on 240 acres of Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John P. Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

FRESH BUTTER, &c.

1000 LBS. Fresh Butter,
100 Bushels Seed Oats,
5 Bbls. Cider Vinegar,
2000 lbs. "Fayetteville Mould" Candles,
20 Hhds. Superior Molasses,

For Sale by COOK & TROY.

Feb. 3, 1846. 96-3w

TO RENT.

A FEW comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, known as the property of the late John McArn. For particulars, apply to

ALEX'R JOHNSON, Ag't.

Feb'y 2. 96-6w

Magnificent Schemes.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars is

$100,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 8 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday February 21, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,194, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 1,573, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 115 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10,—Halves $5,—Quarters $2 50,—

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	35 00

$50,000!

On Saturday February 28, 1846,

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 9 for 1846, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,853, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 130 of 300, &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	20 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Jan'y 30, 1846. 96-2dpd

Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC—For the Preservation, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on the bald head, and prevent its falling out, or turning grey. This is an excellent article, and has, in hundreds of instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of those who have been bald.

Read the following from the Boston Mail, May 3, 1844:

"*Jayne's Hair Tonic.*—After giving the article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be—what it professes, the best article, without any exception, in use for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where the hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make trial of this Tonic immediately."

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Ira M. Allen.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1838.

To my personal friends:

I would say, that I am well acquainted with DAVID JAYNE, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his Carminative Balsam, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind. His Expectorant is equally celebrated and efficacious.

IRA M. ALLEN,
Agent of American and Foreign Bible Society.

For Sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, January 31, 1846. 96-3w

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!

THOMSON'S

Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.

THE only certain remedy for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Brochitis and Sore Throat, Asthma, Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Croup, Weak Nerves and Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart; also Liver Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 2. 96-3w

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

David Kendall *vs.* Joseph Gadd, Jr.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in 400 acres of Land on Cheek's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Gadd, Jr., is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar WAREHOUSE,

No. 17 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, (successors to Sam'l Woodward & Co.,) invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, 800,000 Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, Casadoras, Lanormas, Labellas, Ugues Delicios, Principes, &c. Turkish, Spanish, and common Smoking Tobacco.

☞ They would especially ask attention to their SCOTCH SNUFF, manufactured expressly for dipping. Also, a large assortment of Moccuba, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuffs, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

6 SETS Blacksmith tools,
Log Chains, Fifth Chains, & Trace Chains.

ON HAND.—Groceries generally, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum and other Liquors.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Feb. 3, 1846. 96-2w

To Southern and Western Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA *Wholesale Houses.*

THE Subscribers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of Philadelphia, being prepared with full stocks of Goods in their respective departments, suited to the wants of the South and West, respectfully unite in an invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, to examine their several assortments, which will be offered at prices and on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The variety and excellence of our Domestic Manufactures, in addition to abundant and choice supplies of Foreign Goods, with which the Philadelphia Market is provided, present the strongest inducements to purchasers to visit this City for Spring and Summer Supplies of every description.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Decoursey, Lafourcade & Co, 77 Market st.

Importers and Jobbers of Staple, Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

L. J. Levy & Co. 134 Chesnut st., next door above the Custom House.

Dealer in Silks, French Dry Goods, Balzorines, Bareges, Shawls, &c. &c.

Josiah D. Evans, No. 8 North Second st. Successor to Wood & Co.

Manufacturer and Importer of Lace Goods, and Dealer in Fancy Goods.

George Watts, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts., and 11 South Second st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready made Clothing of every grade.

Bennett & Co., Philadelphia Hall of Fashion, No. 182 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth.

Michael Tracy, 292 Market st.

Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars & Bosoms.

John Hodges, Sign of the Mammoth Shirt Collar, No. 140 North Second st.

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and Sun Shades.

Sleeper & Fenner, 126 Market st., South side, one door below Fourth st.

Wright & Brothers, 125 Market st., North side, a few doors above Third st.

H. B. Fussell, N. W. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Wm. H. Richardson, No. 104 Market st., South side, next door to the old stand.

Columbian Inks and Blacking, Root's Penmanship, and Maps of all kinds.

A. W. Harrison, 8½ South Seventh st.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

A. L. Hickey & Co., New Store under Jones's Hotel, No. 150 Chesnut st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Eugene Roussel, No. 114 Chesnut st.

Carpetings, Window Shades, Mattings, Floor, Furniture & Carriage Oil Cloths.

J. Sidney Jones, Carpet Hall, 18 and 20 North Second st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

Dickson & Co., S. E. corner of Third and Market streets.

Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third st.

Refrigerators and Water Filters, for cooling Provisions and Purifying turbid or brackish Water, Fire Proof Chests, Letter Copying Presses, &c., manufactured by

Oliver Evans, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chesnut.

China, Queensware and Glass.

S. Tyndale, (30 years in the business,) No. 219 Chesnut st.

Venetian Blind Manufacturer.

B. J. Williams, No. 12 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market st.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers.

Magee, Taber & Co., No. 172½ Market, above Fifth st.

Edward P. Moyer, (of the late firm of Thomas Moyer & Son,) No. 38 Market, below Second st.

Manufacturer of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, &c., for Brewers, Distillers, Dyers and others.

Joseph Fisher, No. 58 Chesnut st.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, &c.

Howell & Brothers, removed to No. 116 Chesnut st., S. E. corner of Carpenter's Court.

Cheap Publication and Periodical Establishment.

G. B. Zieber & Co., No. 3 Ledger Building, below Chesnut st.

The "Dollar Newspaper"—the Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in the Civilized World.

A. H. Simmons & Co., Publishers, Ledger Building, S. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Accounts Collected and Legal Business Transacted in all parts of the United States and Territories, at

V. B. Palmer's United States Collection Agency, N. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-5w

LOOK HERE!

CALL! CALL!!

AT the new Confectionary of J. R. Whitaker's near the Presbyterian Church, where I am receiving almost daily Fresh Candies of all kinds, Fruits of all kinds, Nuts, Palm, Pecan, Soft Shell Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Chesnuts, &c., also a large lot of Toys. All of the above will be sold as low as can be bought in Petersburg and pay the expense here, that is by the wholesale to those who wish to buy to sell again. I shall also sell low by the retail; all those in want will please give me a call as I am determined to please both in quality and price, I shall at all times try and keep a well selected assortment, and of a good quality. Families going to have parties will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel assured I can please them. I also keep constantly on hand all kind of Cakes, warranted fresh and good, made of the best materials. All orders in Town or from a distance punctually attended to, and the articles packed so as to go safe to any part of the State. I also keep constantly on hand, Northern Pianos, of the very best finish and Tone; any person wishing to see them will please call at my residence, and any person from a distance wishing one, if they will write to me, it shall be promptly attended to.

JOHN R. WHITAKER.

Raleigh, N. C. 96-3w

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.

LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Mr. Lassiter.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright
ORANGE.
Dr. Yancy.
W. H. Merit.
W. Barbee.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

TO EDITORS.—Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

WHOLESALE HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,
No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845 91-tf.

30 KEGS White LEAD, in Oil, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.

For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

☞ **The Subscriber would respectfully** inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will be prepared to make Contracts for Building through the Spring and Summer, and will render Estimates for the same when called on.

N. RADCLIFFE.

Jan'y 21, 1846. 94-3w

Rambaut & Davis,

TOBACCONISTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Bank Street, (opposite the Virginia Bank.)

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL give their personal attention to Consignments of Produce and Merchandize made them.

G. V. RAMBAUT,
GEO. A. DAVIS.

Jan'y 4, 1846. 95-3w

MISSING.

A SMALL PACKAGE, sewed up in canvass or burlaps. The card has been lost from it. The contents are plates of iron and temples, of no use to any person but a manufacturer.

ROCKFISH CO.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

To Capitalists.

A COMPANY is now being made up for a Factory in the upper end of this County, on the Cape Fear River, at the Buckhorn Falls. A fall can be had of 18 feet; a race is partly cut, which was once used for a Flouring Mill. For information, apply at the Carolinian Office.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-6w

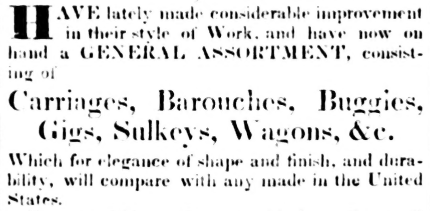
LOST.

ON Saturday before Christmas last, the Subscriber lost a Note on John S. and Edmund B. Richardson, for the amount of $42 10, made about the 8th of April, 1845, payable three months after date. In it was rolled up $12, a $3 bill, a $4 bill, and a $5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank. It was stuffed in my waistcoat pocket, and must have dropped out. I was in a small crowd on that day, and some person must have picked it up. All persons are notified not to trade for or buy the said Note, as it is gone out of my possession, and I have received no value for the same. Any person finding and delivering said Note and money to me, will be generously rewarded.

DAVID T. MELVIN.

Jan'y 12, 1846. 94tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ **REPAIRING faithfully executed,** at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

Valuable LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a tract of Land lying about 7 miles East of Fayetteville; another tract containing 149 acres adjoining the above; and another containing 152 acres, also adjoining. Also 250 acres lying on Black River, about 2 miles below Maxwell's Bridge, in this county. The whole is good Turpentine land, and the Timber has never been cut from the tract on Black River. Some of it is very prime land for cultivation. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

NATHANIEL H. McLAURIN.
ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.

Cumberland county, Jan'y 20. 95tf

25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda BISCUIT, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME, 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 7, 1846. 93-tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for threee months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

10 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS', and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

SMITH & GAUSE,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

WHICH IS THE "BRITISH PARTY?"

We give below a few extracts from English papers received by the Hibernia, showing how Mr. Polk's views of a tariff policy are regarded in that country. They are looked upon as eminently *British* views, and if carried out, as conducing greatly to *British* interests. As such they are hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by all classes in England. Let the American people observe these things, and ponder well the question whether British and American interests in this matter *can* be identical.

The London Times says:—

"On one point the message *exhibits a sympathy with our own Ministerial intentions as marvellous as it is auspicious of international amity.* The principle of protective duties, as opposed to those for revenue, is clearly defined and strongly condemned."

The London Examiner, (Liberal,) says:—

"The political economy of the message offers a pleasing contrast with its politics. It is as large as its diplomacy is narrow, and treats the prohibitionists of the North with as little ceremony as the diplomatic portion of it does M. Guizot or Sir Robert Peel."

The Manchester Guardian remarks:—.

"But, whatever faults the message may have in reference to the Oregon dispute, there is one part of it *will be read in this country with* UNMIXED SATISFACTION. We allude to the recommendation to place the tariff upon a footing more consonant with the principles of *free trade.*"

The Leeds Mercury says "in regard to the tariff, the Message is *satisfactory.*"

The European Times remarks:—

"One cause, perhaps, why the Message has agreeably disappointed expectation here is, *the well timed observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the bane, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's missive to Congress.*"

The Glasgow Trade Reporter indulges in the hope of "still brighter prospects for the manufacturing industry of the country," because the President's message gives "promise of a *more favorable tariff for British merchandize.*"

The Money article of Willmer & Smith says "with regard to a revision of the Tariff," the American President's Message "Cannot but act FAVORABLY TO BRITISH INTERESTS."

These extracts might be extended to almost any amount; but enough are here given to exhibit the universal feeling in England, and our limits will not admit of more at this time.

Gen. Jackson on the Tariff.—Gen. Jackson said, in a letter dated Washington, April 26, 1824:

"I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, then, where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or else in a short time by continuing our present policy we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country depends; and last, though not least, give a proper direction to our *labor*, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

A Mutton Mill.—The following is a description given some time since of a mill, established on queer mechanical principles in one of the upper counties of New York State:

"A gentleman travelling in that section of the country overtook a farmer, dragging a lean, wretched looking horned sheep along the road—"Where are you going with that miserable animal," said the traveller.

"I am taking him to the Mutton Mill, to have him ground over," said the farmer.

"The *Mutton Mill!* I never heard of such a thing—I will go with you and witness the process."

They arrived at the Mill—the sheep was thrown alive into a hopper, and almost immediately disappeared. They then descended to a lower apartment, and in a few moments, there were ejected from a spout in the ceiling, four quarters of excellent mutton—two sides of morocco leather—a fur hat of the first quality—a sheep's head, handsomely dressed—and two elegantly carved powder horns!

There are ten thousand public places in the city of New York that sell intoxicating drinks and each place on an average receives three dollars a day, which makes thirty-thousand dollars spent in rum and other "excitable drinks" in one day, and about *eighty-six hundred thousand dollars* a year.—*Sun.*

More than that, if the estimate *per diem* is right, which we doubt.—*Lip.*

DUELLING.

The New Orleans papers a few days since gave the particulars of a duel in that city, in which Mr. Kane was killed. On this painful result the *Picayune* thus speaks:

"The sensibilities of young and old were shocked by the fatal sequel to a controversy that had its origin in a misunderstanding that occurred amid gayety and rejoicing. It was known to but few that at a festival where brave men and beautiful women vied with one another to give *eclat* to a scene of social brilliancy, trouble arose betwixt two that were to each other strangers; there could have been no malice between them; but the incident came within the cognizance of a code whose dispensations are written in blood. Of these two, what now is left? The one speaketh not—the other a mourner.

"Where it is a concern only of the victim and the survivor, the result might be passed over as a hazard lost and won; but mankind claim to be heard upon judgments that impoverish society. Charity will speak in behalf of those whose hearts have been made desolate. Afar off, and reveling in the expectation of the future usefulness and dignity of his son, is the father of the unfortunate Kane. Who will tell him this! He is old—full of good works. We know him well. A life of industry, and one singularly modest and pure, acquired for him a comfortable competency, and, what is of greater value, an enviable share of the respect and esteem of his fellow men. From the savings and pains-taking of years he has educated his children for the highest positions in society. The young man who has fallen was the apple of his eye. The early indications of talent in the son filled the old man's heart with hopefulness of greater things. His daily toil was sweetened by the consolation that the fruits of industry would enable him to place his boy on the high road to renown and advancement. His care provided for his moral as well as intellectual culture. There is none to say that these parental and noble efforts were wasted upon the mind or heart of young Kane. He grew up in the ways of virtue—he trod continually the paths of innocence. But on the door-sill of the temple of fame he has been met by the ministry of another worship. His accomplishments and good gifts were but decorations for the sacrifice. He is gone; and who will tell his poor old father that his son is not?

"There may be, in the things that are unseen, a balm for the mother's wo. She may find, in the faith that hopeth ever, a consolation that the world may not furnish. Religion may shed a healing from her wings into the heart that is sorely bruised. But there is no help in human sympathy for woes like this. There is mercy for them that have seats in the sanctuary.—May it come to her abundantly, for surely of the daughters of affliction there are none who need it so grievously."

Many years ago a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of establishing a London daily journal. That journal was named "the Times." On its first appearance it was a small, dingy-looking sheet; but as it possessed talents which forced it into notice, it soon attracted public attention, and gradually increased in size, power, and influence. The property is, at the present time, divided into twenty-four shares, of which sixteen belong to Mr. John Walter. The political opinions of the journal are directed by the majority of votes on the part of the shareholders; and thus, as Mr. Walter possesses two-thirds of the entire property, his voice alone controls the bias of the journal.

The "Times" is of course excellent property. It is said that Mr. Walter gave his daughter, as her wedding portion, the profits of the first column of advertisements in the first page of the journal—a splendid fortune. It never grants credit to any one, and is, in every sense of the phrase, a ready-money concern. Every notice of a death or a marriage is charged for—the simplest announcement not being inserted for less than seven shillings and sixpence, nearly two dollars. The value of the "Times," in a purely commercial point of view, is £312,000—each share being worth £13,000. The annual profit of the "Times" is about £42,000, of which Mr. Walter receives, as his portion, £30,000—a very pretty little income!—*Boston Atlas.*

"A member of "the free and enlightened" was fined five pounds at a Liverpool Police Court, for beating a black:—"Here's a pretty land of liberty," said the outraged and disgusted Yankee, "here's a pretty land of liberty, *where a man can't larrup his own nigger.*"—*Montreal Herald.*

[Almost as bad, this, as a free born Briton we heard of, who, taking his wife out into the streets of New York, with a rope round her neck, offered her to the highest bidder. Being arrested by the Police for his brutality, "Here's a pretty land of liberty," said the outraged and disgusted John Bull, "here's a pretty land of liberty, *where a man can't sell his own wife!*"—*N. Y. Express.*

A Bridle for the Tongue.—Mary L. Marble recovered a verdict of fifteen hundred dollars in the Court of Common Pleas for Worcester county, Mass. last week, against Origen Harbach, for slanderous words uttered against the fair fame of the plaintiff by the wife of the defendant.

A Pretty Thought.—A coquette is a rose, from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are reserved for her future husband.

N. Haven Courier.

A paper in the West abuses a professional gentleman as a "*briefless lawyer.*" The Louisville Journal takes his cotemporary to task, and admonishes him never to abuse a man *without a cause.*

An Irish doctor advertises that the deaf may hear of him at a house in Liffey street, where also his blind patients may see him from ten till three.

MR. GALLATIN ON OREGON.

Albert Gallatin, the venerable and enlightened statesman, who has filled the high offices of Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, and Minister to England, and who conducted the Oregon negotiation with England in 1826, has published four very able and interesting letters on the subject in the National Intelligencer. They are wonderful productions to be the pen of a man 85 years of age. We [illegible] to publish them, but their great length prevents, and we must content ourselves with a brief statement of their contents and a few extracts.

In his first letter he thus states the views and objects which he has endeavored [illegible]:—

"1st. That neither of the two Powers has [illegible] indisputable right to the whole contested territory: that each [illegible] recede from its extreme pretensions without impairing national honor or wounding [illegible]; and that the way is therefore [illegible] for a renewal of negotiations.

"2d. That the avowed object of the United States in giving notice of the abrogation of the convention is the determination [illegible] in their assumed [illegible] exclusive sovereignty [illegible]; that Great Britain [illegible] that point, and [illegible] declared that [illegible] resisted, and the [illegible] in that quarter be pro[illegible]; [illegible] is therefore the unavoidable consequence of such a decisive [illegible] necessarily calamitous [illegible] in its character [illegible] by the magnitude [illegible] of its object, and of [illegible] are uncertain.

[illegible] inconveniences of the [illegible] things may in a great degree [illegible] therefore provided a re[illegible] notice of war. [illegible] it be stated.

[illegible] the United States [illegible] and make settlements [illegible] every part of the territory [illegible] of this state of things [illegible] collisions must [illegible]

[illegible] circumstances, it is only [illegible] may be postponed [illegible] Government should [illegible] which exists on [illegible] for mutual re[illegible] and subsi[illegible] feelings. Then, [illegible] opinion [illegible] It is [illegible] postponement for [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Gallatin [illegible] with the [illegible] that both parties [illegible] claims, and that the [illegible] and unquestion[illegible] as follows:—

[illegible] that trade, all the [illegible] of the case, an undue [illegible], if at all practicable, [illegible] on ex[illegible] must be left to [illegible] two Governments. The [illegible] and practicable [illegible] to me, is one [illegible] through the middle of [illegible] to a point [illegible] to the United States [illegible] and harbors [illegible] Great Britain all those [illegible] the whole of Vancouver's Island. It would [illegible] nearly exactly [illegible] parallel of about 48 1-2 degrees [illegible] to England the most valuable [illegible] portion of the fur trade, [illegible] as possible [illegible] and the ports in the [illegible]. To leave Admiralty [illegible] Straits to Great Britain [illegible] a possession in the [illegible] portion of the territory. Whether the point where [illegible] strikes the main, it should [illegible] along the same parallel, or [illegible] is a matter of secondary importance.

If [illegible] division should take place, the [illegible] of the inhabitants of the country situated on the upper waters of the Columbia [illegible] navigation of that river to its mouth [illegible] on natural law; and the [illegible] has almost been recognized as [illegible] law of Europe. Limited to [illegible] it might be admitted [illegible] express condition that the citizens of the United States should in the [illegible] to the same extent, [illegible] to navigate the River St. Lawrence.

But I must say that, whatever may be the ultimate destinies of the Oregon territory, I would feel great regret in seeing it [illegible] divided. An amicable division appears to me without comparison preferable to a war for that object between the two countries. In every other view [illegible] it is highly exceptionable. [illegible] for the present to considerations of a higher nature, it may be [illegible] to observe, that the [illegible] part of the territory [illegible] would in its effects [illegible] very unequal. The United States are forbidden by their Constitution to give a preference to the ports of one State over those of another. The ports [illegible] of territory allotted to the United States would of course [illegible] to British vessels: whilst American vessels would be excluded from [illegible] of the British colony, unless occasionally admitted by special acts dependent on the will of Great Britain.

Beyond the naked assertion of an absolute right to the whole territory, so little [illegible] of argument has been adduced, and so much warmth has been exhibited in the discussion of the subject, that it cannot be doubted that the question has now become, on both sides, one of feeling rather than of right. This, in America, grows out of the fact that, in this contest with a European nation, the contested territory is in America and not in Europe. It is identic with the premature official annunciation that the United States could not acquiesce in the establishment of any new colony in North America by any European nation. This sentiment was already general at the time when it was first publicly declared; and now that it has been almost universally avowed, there can be no impropriety in any private citizen to say, as I now do, that I share in that feeling to its full extent. For the Americans, Oregon is or will be home; for England, it is but an outpost, which may afford means of annoyance, rather than be a source of real power. In America all have the same ultimate object in view; we differ only with respect to the means by which it may be attained.

Two circumstances have had a tendency to nourish and excite these feelings. The British fur companies, from their position, from their monopolizing character, from their natural influence upon the Indians, and from that much greater than might have been expected, which they have constantly had upon the British Government in its negotiations with the United States, have for sixty years been a perpetual source of annoyance and collisions. The vested interests of the Hudson Bay Company are at this moment the greatest obstacle to an amicable arrangement. It is at the same time due to justice to say that, as far as is known, that company has acted in Oregon in conformity with the terms of the convention, and that its officers have uniformly treated the Americans, whether visiters or emigrants, not only courteously, but with great kindness.

The Western States have no greater apparent immediate interest in the acquisition of Oregon than the States bordering on the Atlantic. These stand in greater need of an outlet for their surplus emigrating population, and to them exclusively will for the present the benefit accrue of ports on the Pacific for the protection of the numerous American ships employed in the fisheries and commerce of that ocean. It is true that in case of war the inhabitants of the Western States will not, if a naval superiority shall be obtained on the Upper Lakes, feel those immediate calamities of war to which the country along the sea shore is necessarily exposed. But no section of the United States will be more deeply affected by the impossibility of finding during the war a market for the immense surplus of its agricultural products. It must also be remembered that a direct tax has heretofore been found more productive than the aggregate of all the other internal taxes levied by the General Government; that, in case of war, it must necessarily be imposed; and that, as it must, in conformity with the Constitution, be levied in proportion to the respective population of the several States, it will be much more oppressive on those which have not yet accumulated a large amount of circulating or personal capital. The greater degree of excitement which prevails in the West is due to other and more powerful causes than a regard for self-interest.

Bordering through the whole of their northern frontier on the British possessions, the Western people have always been personally exposed to those annoyances and collisions already alluded to; and it may be that the hope of getting rid of these by the conquest of Canada has some influence upon their conduct. Independent of this, the unconquerable energy of this nation has been and is nowhere displayed so forcibly as in the new States and settlements. It was necessarily directed towards the acquisition of land and the cultivation of the soil. In that respect it has performed prodigies. Three millions of cultivators of the soil are now found between the Lakes and the Ohio, where, little more than fifty years before, save only three or four half Indian French settlements, there was not a single white inhabitant. Nothing now seems impossible to those men: they have not even been schooled by fresh experience. Attempting to do at once, and without an adequate capital, that which should have been delayed ten-and-twenty years, and might have then been successfully accomplished, some of those States have had the mortification to find themselves unable to pay the interest on the debt they had contracted, and obliged to try to compound with their creditors. Nevertheless, undiminished activity and locomotion are still the ruling principles: the Western people leap over time and distance; ahead they must go; it is their mission. May God speed them, and may they thus quietly take possession of the entire contested territory!

All this was as well known to the British Government as to ourselves. A public and official declaration by the President of the United States was unnecessary and at least premature. Mr. Rush's correspondence of 1824 bears witness of its unfortunate effect on the negotiations of that year. These feelings had gradually subsided. But, whatever may be the cause, the fact that an extraordinary excitement on this subject has manifested itself, and does now exist on both sides, cannot be denied. Time is absolutely necessary in order that this should subside. Any precipitate step now taken by either Government would be attended with the most fatal consequences. That which, if done some years ago, might have been harmless, would now be highly dangerous, and should at least be postponed for the present.

The first incipient step recommended by the Executive is, to give the notice that the convention of 1827 shall expire at the end of one year. This measure at this time, and connected with the avowed intention of assuming exclusive sovereignty over the whole territory, becomes a question of peace or war.

The conventions of 1818 and 1827, whilst reserving the rights of both parties, allowed the freedom of trade and navigation throughout the whole territory to remain common to both; and the citizens or subjects of both Powers were permitted to occupy any part of it. The inconveniences of that temporary arrangement were well understood at the time. The British fur companies had established factories on the banks, and even south of the river Columbia, within the limits of that portion of the country which the United States had, whenever the subject was discussed, claimed as belonging exclusively to them. The conditions of the agreement were nominally reciprocal; but, though they did not give, yet they did in fact leave the British company in the exclusive possession of the fur trade. This could not be prevented otherwise than by resorting to actual force: the United States were not then either ready or disposed to run the risks of a war for that object; and it was thought more eligible that the British traders should remain on the territory of the United States, by virtue of a compact and with their consent, than in defiance of their authority. It is but very lately that the Americans have begun to migrate to that remote country; a greater number will certainly follow; and they have under the convention a perfect right to occupy and make settlements in any part of the territory they may think proper, with the sole exception of the spots actually occupied by the British company.

What is then the object in view, in giving the notice at this time? This has been declared without reserve by the President: "At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interests, is too clear to admit of doubt." And it must be recollected that this candid avowal has been accompanied by the declaration that "our title to the whole Oregon territory had been asserted and, as was believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments." Nothing can be more plain and explicit. The exclusive right of the United States to absolute sovereignty over the whole territory must be asserted and maintained.

It may not be necessary for that purpose to drive away the British fur company, nor to prevent the emigration into Oregon of British emigrants coming from the British dominions. The company may, if deemed expedient, be permitted to trade as heretofore with the Indians. British emigrants may be treated in the same manner as the other sixty or eighty thousand who already arrive yearly in the United States. They may at their option be naturalized, or remain on the same footing as foreigners in other parts of the Union. In this case they will enjoy no political rights; they will not be permitted to own American vessels and to sail under the American flag; the permission to own real property seems, so long as Oregon remains a territory, to depend on the will of Congress. Thus far collision may be avoided.

But no foreign jurisdiction can be permitted, from the moment when the sovereignty of the United States over the whole territory shall be asserted and maintained. To [illegible] those who reside in the territory must submit. After having taken the decisive step of giving the notice, the United States cannot, as the President justly states, abandon the right of sovereignty without a sacrifice of national honor.

It had been expressly agreed by the convention that nothing contained in it should affect the claims of either party to the territory. The all-important question of sovereignty [illegible] since. Neither [illegible] of the territory [illegible] decided as it was prior to the convention. If the United States [illegible] the reserved right to put an end to the convention, and [illegible] the time when [illegible] they [illegible] assume the right of sovereignty over the whole territory, [illegible] declared that Great Britain will at once resist. She will adhere to [illegible] she had asserted previously to the [illegible] she will not permit the [illegible] of the United States to extend over her subjects; she will oppose the [illegible] her [illegible] officers who [illegible] authority [illegible] she will continue to exercise [illegible] territory. Whenever either Power [illegible] to maintain [illegible] collision and war must necessarily ensue.

A portion of the people, both in the West and elsewhere, [illegible] clearly that such must be the consequence of giving the notice. Such men [illegible] opinions, prefer war to a longer continuation of the present state of things, are ready to [illegible] the dangers and calamities of the impending conflict, and to adopt at once all the measures which may ensure success. With them, the [illegible] question to its true issue. [illegible] necessary to [illegible] they have [illegible]

But it may be [illegible] to entertain [illegible] that peace may still be preserved after the United States shall have assumed, or attempted to [illegible] exclusive sovereignty. The [illegible] appears to me so clear, so obvious, [illegible]

Is it thought that the President will not, after the [illegible] of Congress [illegible] at the end of this session, [illegible] to give the notice [illegible] asked Congress [illegible] in order to avoid [illegible] responsibility [illegible]

Can it be presumed that [illegible] after the expiration of the term of notice, the convention shall have been abrogated, the President will not assert and maintain the sovereignty claimed by the United States? I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with [illegible] respect [illegible] the First Magistrate of the Nation, [illegible] presented [illegible] character, sincere, and [illegible] Every citizen has a right to differ with him in opinion [illegible] that he says one thing and means another. I feel an [illegible] his entire sincerity.

Is it possible that any one, who does not labor under a singular illusion, can believe that England will yield to threats and defiance that which she has refused to concede to our arguments? Reverse the case. Suppose for a moment that Great Britain was the aggressor, and had given the notice, declaring, at the same time, that at the expiration of the year, she would assume exclusive sovereignty over the whole country, and oppose the exercise of any whatever by the United States. Is there any American, even among those who set the least value on the Oregon territory, and are most sincerely desirous of preserving peace, who would not at once declare that such pretension on the part of Great Britain was outrageous and must be resisted?

It is not certainly the interest of Great Britain to wage war against the United States, and it may be fairly presumed that the British Government has no such wish. But England is, as well as the United States, a great, powerful, sensitive, and proud nation. Every effusion of the British press which displays hostility to the United States, produces an analogous sentiment, and adds new fuel to excitement in America. A moment's reflection will enable us to judge of the inevitable effect of an offensive and threatening act, emanating from our Government; an act which throws, in the face of the world, the gauntlet of defiance to Great Britain. The quotations from the statement of her claim, which will immediately be made, remove every doubt respecting the steps she will take. Under such circumstances negotiation is morally impossible during the year following the notice. To give that notice, with the avowed determination to assume exclusive sovereignty at the end of the year, is a decisive, most probably an irretrievable, step. "After that period the United States cannot abandon their right of sovereignty without a sacrifice of national honor."

A temporary postponement of the notice will give time for reflection, and permit a renewal of the negotiation.

We understand that some of our business men have it in contemplation, perhaps have determined upon it, to apply at the next session of the State Legislature for a charter for a "Merchant's Bank" in Wilmington.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamboat Oceola, bound from Cheraw to Charleston, (S. C.) burst her boiler near Georgetown on the 26th ult. Three firemen were seriously injured, two of whom have died. One belonged to Mrs. Hilien of Georgetown, the other to R. T. Powell of Cheraw.

MR. MANGUM—OREGON.

We are sorry to see the "Standard," which is supposed to speak the sentiments of its party, not only throwing cold water upon Mr. Mangum's *pacific* proposition in the Senate, but bitterly opposing it. This proposition, our readers will recollect, is to accompany the "notice" to Great Britain, about Oregon, should Congress vote to give it, with an offer to submit our conflicting claims to arbitration. How any one, pretending to the slightest degree of patriotism, or love of country, to say nothing of the obligations of humanity or Christianity, can oppose this "peaceful remedy," we are at a loss to divine, unless by supposing that, with some men, the behests of party have greater force, than all other considerations combined.

In relation to the same subject, the "Standard," in speaking of the offer made by Mr. Polk to Mr. Pakenham, of the 49th parallel, says—"Never with *our* consent, shall she, (meaning Great Britain,) *be the consequences what they may, have one square inch South of that parallel!*" This settles the question, and Great Britian might as well cave in. Notwithstanding, in 1844, the "Democratic State Committee" admitted under their own hands, that Great Britain had the whole of "Oregon on the West," the puissant Editor of the "Standard" now declares she shall not have one inch—no, one *square* inch—South of the 49th parallel!—*Raleigh Register.*

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1846.

Means of war and Brains of Loco Focoism—The war States in a line of march—Music by Chipman—The war party in Missouri—Knowledge of geography and degrees of Latitude.

The question as to the means of supplying the Government with money in case of war, never seems to enter the brains of Loco Focoism, if indeed they have any brains to be entered. In conversing with two Western Senators at different times, of the "war" party, both said in answer to the inquiry, "where will you get the money?" that is "the last thing to be thought of and the easiest." But, in pressing them to know how they could do it, they could tell nothing about it; nor could they devise nor had ever thought of a plan.

Which are the States that are pressing war? Repudiators and non-payers! States that have great credit in the world, and who are in a very fine condition to carry on a war!

Indiana, for two or three years, was not able to pay the members of her legislature for their services, and one year they adjourned without money enough to pay their postage. A State that cannot enforce the collection of a tax under any circumstances, is in a pretty condition to pay four millions and a half of dollars for one year. Yet this would be her proportion of direct tax for a levy of one hundred millions.

Illinois is rather worse off than Indiana. She is much poorer in proportion to her population, and her quota would be over three millions of dollars. The whole value of her taxable property, real and personal, is valued at one hundred millions. The tax would be three per cent. on her whole property. Yet she cannot pay even the interest on fourteen millions of her State debt at six per cent. She too is in a fine condition to go to war.

Michigan comes next. Her credit is so good, that she wants nothing but war. Poor in means, poor in every thing, being ridden with the heavy incubus of Loco Focoism, without the confidence or respect of any part of the world, she offers to take Canada by contract. These are the states who are going to war, and ready to start for Oregon. This "party," properly arranged and ready for march would be as follows:

Indiana.
Illinois.
Michigan.

Gen. Cass, commander in chief, at the head.
First Lieutenant, the "Chinese Gong," *alias* Senator Allen, in the rear.
Music by Chipman, of Michigan.

These are the states, or at least the Locofocos in them are the persons who are for "licking the British," or as Mr. Kennedy says, making "the British lion's nose bleed." These are the states where men, without a hundred cents in their pockets, or, indeed, the most of them without any pockets at all, are ready to fight all the world. "A hundred thousand swords," says the "Chinese gong,"—"a hundred thousand swords would leap from their scabbards at the sound of the war "with Great Britain in defence of their rights and the honor of their country." Taking the whole of the war States together and there is not a thousand of the Locofocos in them who would draw a sword, if they had one, without it was well gilded with spoils for them. Yet these men vote and send such delegates as Chipman and Kennedy to Congress, who boast openly in their seats, both of their own ignorance and the ignorance of their constituents, and claim merit for not being "bookish men."

A gentleman who has just been travelling through some portions of Missouri, and a considerable part of Illinois, states that in the towns and villages all the people that gather round the shops and taverns are clamorous for war, and confidently expect that it will come. They have an idea that it will make their wheat higher, and the "British will get licked." They have no adequate notion of what the degree of location means. Some of them are for 49, some for 39, and one was arguing to the mob for the 94th degree of latitude. Yet these are the intelligent Loco Foco voters who disturb, through their representatives, the whole nation.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS. The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

To Country Merchants.

Goods for Spring Trade in Charleston.

E. W. BANCROFT, 253 King St., would respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants who may visit Charleston, to his Stock of Rich Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, (in chambers over his retail department,) which he offers at wholesale at the lowest *New York prices.* His stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS

Will be found one of the largest in the City, together with every article in the Fancy and Staple Line.

—Also,—

A full assortment of DOMESTIC FABRICS.

Merchants who buy for Cash will find it to their advantage to call, as the stock will be found well worthy their attention, both as regards prices and styles of Goods.

Feb'y 4, 1846. 96-1m

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

From our Washington Correspondent.

I have news at length from Mr. Clay, and of a very favorable kind. It is contained in a letter from a friend of mine, resident in New Orleans, who seems to have been present when the awful intelligence that he was a "sheep-stealing dog," first reached the Crescent City. He bore it much better than could have been expected, and much more philosophically than Webster. How this happened, I do not know: whether Webster, though stouter built, is thinner skinned than Clay; or whether it was an unkindness coming *from a friend* that stung him; or whether he feared the world might think allusion was had to some ugly practices which he and his friend had pursued together, when they were old Federal cronies during the last War; or whether he feared further revelations of their joint doings—whether these, or what other causes, particularly affected him, I cannot say; but whatever the cause, the fact is that *Harry* bore it better than *Dan.* But I send you a copy of the letter, suppressing only the name of the writer, which I am positively forbidden to make public:

NEW ORLEANS, January, 1846.

Dear Sir: To-day I was at the lodgings of our friend Clay, when the Raleigh Register, containing an account of the doings of the Democratic Convention at that place, was brought in. The old fellow, who has a very kind feeling for North Carolina in general, and Raleigh in particular, immediately opened the paper, and ran his eye over the column under the Editorial head. He soon began to laugh, and handing over the paper, said—"The Polk men of North Carolina, you see, are making up a new issue. The old charges of British bank-bought Whigs, monarchists, &c., are not sufficient. They have literally gone to the dog kennels for filth. Mr. Henry, the President of their late Convention in Raleigh, gives the Whig leaders the character of "sheep-stealing dogs." Although he mentions Webster only, by name, I suppose that I must be included among some of the *et ceteras.* Well, thank God, I have sheep enough without stealing them. Indeed, the dogs who do steal them, whether quadrupeds or bipeds, have been one of my greatest annoyances at Ashland. Hereafter, I shall never see a meeting of Locofoco politicians, without being reminded of sheep stealing dogs."

Charles, who was in attendance, said to me aside—"Why, Sir, this Mr. Henry, when master was in Raleigh, called on him and seemed powerful glad to see him, and proud of his acquaintance, and behaved so clever, that master thought him a great gentleman; but he had such a way of bowing and bowing, that I 'spected he was a leetle too perlite for a real, full-blooded born gentleman." Mr. Clay overheard him and said, frowning—"Bah! Suppose I had erroneously deemed him an "accomplished gentleman," would that have been the first mistake I ever made in my life? But you are too censorious, Charles. He only laid aside his good manners temporarily, to *suit the occasion.* Don't you see how they 'exploded!' I am sure it was only a political and Pickwickian flourish, meaning little, and only intended to stir up the patriotic sensibilities of the Convention over which he presided. There was no harm in that, Charles, any more than in to accomplish the same desirable object, he had claimed for the old North State the honor of having been the *birthplace* of General Wash—— Jackson, James K. Polk, and of the battles of King's Mountain, of *Eutaw* and *The Cowpens*! To be sure, stealing sheep, differs somewhat from *stealing glory*; but these are small matters—spots in suns as it were, which should not be scanned too severely. If Mr. Henry feels better, after throwing off his stomach these peccant humours, it would be wrong in us to complain, and cruel to dash them back in his face."

I left Mr. Clay immediately, and hasten to send you this letter, in order that your mind may be at ease about him. Should any thing distressing turn up, I will write again. Yours, &c.

I observe in your publication of my last, you have made an awkward blunder, in giving the date of the "convening and organizing" letter. You have printed 1845 instead of 1835, as I wrote it. Now this is an injury both to me and to the writer of the letter—to me, by exposing me to the suspicion of giving an erroneous copy, and to him, as implying that in the year 1845, he had written such a "muddled" letter, while kind-hearted people must suppose, that in the last ten years he has learned something about English composition, and the meaning of common English words, a total ignorance of which is implied by the production in question.

Before I conclude, I must add a word as to *Webster's* situation. The day after I last wrote, he was somewhat composed, his mind seemed collected, and nothing seemed to threaten a recurrence of the spasms. His Doctor therefore gave permission for him to rise; but while they were assisting him out of bed, his foot encountered a soft, shaggy, sheep-skin rug, placed at his bed-side, and as soon as the wool touched his bare foot, the fits returned, and he passed the whole night in great agony. The Physicians therefore have directed that his lamb's wool socks and woollen blankets shall be supplied by silk—and vestments of silk velvet, instead of woollen cloth, are now making for him. As a further precaution, it is ordered that the woollen carpets shall be taken up, and his food shall be so prepared that it may be eaten with a silver spoon and fork, without any knife, as the blades of the latter are made of *steel*, and by association might remind him of *stealing* sheep; and for the same reason, the andirons are removed from the fire places, and brick-bats put in their places, because these andirons, being also called *fire-dogs*, might bring back his afflicted mind to the dogs who steal the sheep.

In addition to his other calamities, he is worn down with home sickness, and literally consuming with a desire to visit Marshfield once more before he closes his eyes forever. But his friends cannot but know that the attempt to carry him home through a *grazing* country, where a thousand hills are whitened with sheep, must prove fatal.

Oh, how much Mr. Henry has to answer for!—One who excels in the use of such sharp and polished invective, ought to be very prudent. Though it was only sport to him, it is likely to be death to poor Daniel. No doubt he regrets the mischief he has done. Those regrets will not restore Dan; but if they should teach Mr. H. forbearance, may save some other victim.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases, since our last:

By Ruffin, C. J. in State *v.* Ledford, from Yancey, declaring there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Allen *v.* Chambers, in Equity from Person, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Wright *v.* Roberts, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Harper *v.* Hancock, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Jackson *v.* Hampton, from Surry, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Houston *v.* Biddle, in Equity from Lenoir, dismissing the bill. Also, in Cowles & Wilcox *v.* Carter, in Equity from Surry, affirming the decree.

By Daniel, J. in Bowman *v.* Thompson, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Brookshire *v.* Voncannon, from Randolph, reversing the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Denny *v.* Closs, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Haden *v.* Haden, in Equity from Davie, dismissing the bill. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Harper *v.* Borrow, from Davidson, affirming the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

FROM MEXICO.

We perceive that the accounts received on Saturday evening from New Orleans are not confirmed by the official accounts. The "Picayune" reports as one of the pieces of intelligence brought by the brig Pario, that "a letter written at Vera Cruz on the 13th ultimo, the day on which the Pario sailed, simply says: 'Mr. Slidell demanded his passports, having failed in the object of his mission.'" *We do not understand that Mr. Slidell has yet demanded his passports, or that he has received any thing like a definitive answer from the Government.* A letter has been received from Jalapa on the 12th January, which states that Mr. Slidell was expected to arrive in that town via Puebla on the following day.

There is too much reason to apprehend that the mission may not be productive of the success which there was some reason to anticipate. The accession of Almonte and Tornel to the existing Administration is no very flattering sign of a favorable result. Mr. Slidell will do, however, every thing which is to be expected from his acknowledged talents when he receives his commission under the recent confirmation of the Senate.

Some rumors are still afloat of a design on the part of Great Britain, France, and Spain to place a European prince on the throne of Mexico. We cannot vouch for the correctness of so extravagant a report.

Union, Monday night.

Mexico.—We were (says the N. O. *Jeffersonian* of Friday) yesterday shewn a letter from a gentleman in Mexico, whose means for information and observation are unsurpassed, who gives it as his decided opinion that war between Mexico and the United States must eventually ensue. It is stated at the North with a good deal of confidence, that the course of Mexico will not, in the outset, be developed by any invasion of Texas or any interference with our commerce, but will be confined to a more stringent application of the rule of non-intercourse she has already partially enforced, and by the entire closing of her ports against the vessels of the U. States.

We learn from Capt. Messer, of the brig Lisbon, which vessel arrived at this port on the 31 inst., in seven days from Mariel, Cuba, that an English steamer had arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, with instructions to Santa Anna to return forthwith to Mexico.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Later from Mexico.—Important Intelligence.—We are indebted to our friend Middleton, of the Herald and Tribune, for the perusal of a letter from Pensacola, written on Saturday last, from which we learn that the U. States brig Somers had just arrived at that port from Vera Cruz bringing the important intelligence that General Arista had declared against the Paredes Government and in favor of the restoration of Herrera—that throughout the country the people were organizing in opposition to the present Administration, assigning as a reason their dread of war and blood-shed, and regretting their having permitted Paredes to overthrow the Herrera Administration. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, with brightening prospects.

Such is the brief and hasty account furnished by the Herald's correspondent, who wrote just as the mail was leaving, with a promise to furnish full particulars in another letter. From the nature of the intelligence we infer that the people of Mexico are not prepared to encounter a war with the United States, and that that ill-fated country is on the eve of another revolution.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.

The steam ship New York, arrived last night from Galveston, bringing papers to the 28th inst. It appears that Col. Kinney, Gen. Memucan Hunt, and President Jones, are candidates for the U. S. Senate. Accounts from Corpus Christi to the 23d, report the army to be in good health. It is said that Gen. Taylor had expressed a determination to march immediately to the Rio Grande in case of the overthrow of Herrera, but it is, of course, an idle rumor, as the General is not the man to "take the responsibility" of moving without orders, and it is not probable that he had received any to that effect.

The Corpus Christi Gazette, referring to the recent revolutionary movement under Paredes, says, "the people of Mexico on the frontier, are in favor of annexation to the United States, and the army are against a war with Texas. A treaty of peace would be popular with all parties. General Arista is in favor of a fair and honorable adjustment of all difficulties by negotiation, not by the sword." Arista, it appears, was still at Monterey with his forces, and Mexia with his at Matamoras. Both were inactive, and had taken no part in the movement of Paredes.

The United States and Mexico.—We find the following witty and true illustration of the present state of affairs between this country and Mexico copied from a late number of the Charleston Patriot:

"*A Card.*—Mexico begs the United States to excuse her. She has so much to do with her *family at home* that she cannot attend to her *foreign relations.*"

Locofocoism in a Quandary.—On learning that the late Democratic Convention had nominated the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, to be run for Governor, we could not avoid associating the nomination of Mr C. with the hasty letter of Col. Wheeler, declining to be run. If, thought we, the nimble Ex-Treasurer, could only get the tail of the "Captain of the Catawba" into the trap of the Gubernatorial canvass, it would be an easy matter for the Col. to "convene and organize" himself, as Mr. Commissioner Henry would say, into the comfortable apartments of the Branch Mint, where he might renew his botanical and floral studies. But the "Captain of the Catawba" was too fast for the Col. His, however, is not the only interest non-plussed. What will be done to solve the difficulty, we can hardly conceive, though the Standard hints big developments yet to be made. We know the wire-workers of the party to be good at expedients, and we shall not be surprised at another attempt at a *great* Convention. Let us have it. A few more such, would as effectually use up their powder as a war for Oregon. We implore the Standard to see to it that Mr. Commissioner Henry and Gen. Romulus Saunders are not left out of it. The lack of those two gentlemen would produce a total want of the material for "the amusements."—*Newbernian.*

Emigration to Texas.—The Schr. Titonic, Captain Dickman, sailed from this port yesterday, at 12 o'clock for Matagorda, Texas, with 88 passengers on board, 46 whites and 42 blacks. The emigrants are from the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, under the care of Mr. Timothy Terrell.

Wilmington Journal.

Bound for Texas.—The emigration to this new State through Shreveport, La., this winter has been extraordinary. Seven or eight wagons passed through in a body a few days since, with the usual accompaniments, men, women and children.—The editor of the Gazette says the latter abounded, *but their faces were so dirty it was impossible to count them.* This last hit will pass for a good specimen of the hyperbolic in any country.—*Picayune.*

The receipts into the U. S. Treasury for the fourth quarter of 1845, were $7,998,700—the expenditures $5,703,810.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb'y 10.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	45 a 50
Coffee,	8 a 9	Nails, cut,	7½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags,	1½ a 2

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 4.

Turpentine has advanced in price since our last report. Sales on Monday of Soft, No. 1, at 3 80 a 3 85, and of hard at 2 00. Not much coming in.

Tar has also risen in price. Sales have been made at 2 00. Very little in market.

Timber is not in much demand, and we quote 4 00 a 4 25 for common. Extra qualities will bring 5 50 to 6 00. Other kinds of River Lumber remain stationary, and the demand is very dull.

River Flooring boards, last sales $12. Wide boards, $7. Scantling $6, rather dull.

Bacon.—The market is well supplied and prices have ranged during the week at from 7½ to 8 cts. hog round.

Salt.—1200 bushels Turks Island and 100 sacks Liverpool, was sold at auction on Wednesday, at 35 cents per bushel for the first, and $1 40 per sack for the latter.

Sales of W. O. hhd. Staves, dressed, at $20.

Shingles are in pretty brisk demand at 2 50 a 3 00.

No Corn afloat. It is selling from store at 70 a 75 cts.

A lot of new crop Cuba Molasses sold at 23 cts. Another cargo on the wharf is held at 22 cts.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—Jan. 27.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 7¼ to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton 6¾ to 8¼ [illegible]. Corn 64. Flour 5 62. Beeswax 29.

At Augusta, Cotton has fallen [illegible].

At Charleston, Cotton 7¼ to 7¾ [illegible]. Corn 62 to 70. Flour 7¼ to 7¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 975,230 bales, against 1,155,156 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 9. Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for E J Hale, W Prior, Hall & Johnson, J H & J Martine, Rockfish Co., J M Rose, Hall & Hall, C P Mallett, E W Willkings, F D Beebe, A Torrence, A Alison, C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co., Cook & Troy, S J Hinsdale, T T Ward, P Taylor, H & E J Lilly, W E Kirkpatrick, D Johnson, A Jessup, H Leete, D A Ray & Co., Mrs S E Smith, H Newell, and John Gray, of this place; and for J H Johnson & Co., T Morey, A Newsom, Salem Man'f Co., J Cowles, Salisbury Co., E Mitchell, C Mims, S L Key, M B Goss, G A McLauchlin, T S Ashe, W L Hall, H Carter, T P Hall, and J Dawson, of the interior.

Also, Feb'y 8, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J L Parker, J Waddill, Jr., T C Blake, E W Willkings, W W Briggs, J Brookshank, Edw'd L Winslow, W Draughon, A McLauchlin, Gorman & McKethan, and Hall & Hall, of this place; and for J & R Sloan, Brown & Maxwell, and others of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30.—Schrs. Marie from New York, Gen. Scott from do., Suffolk from Providence, R. I. Feb. 2.—Brig Baltic from Guadaloupe, Brig Flott from Philadelphia. 3.—Brig Lisbon from Havana; Schr. Phenix from Boston. 4.—Brig Orleans from Newport.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

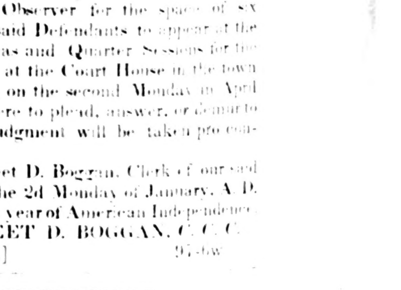
John Pratt, Alex'r S. McAlpin, and others,
vs.
William Pratt, Hiram Pratt, Daniel Short and wife Nancy, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, and Sarah Brooks.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Pratt, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. $3 00.] 97-6w



NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10, 1846.

NEGOTIATION RESUMED.—Our readers will see with pleasure the avowal of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, in the House, that the British Minister and the Executive are once more in communication respecting Oregon. It is most earnestly to be hoped, that an amicable settlement, so desirable to both countries and to the world, may result from this correspondence. On this subject, however, the N. York Express says:—

The perils of War yet impending.—If we are to credit the rumors from Washington, and they are never to be wholly slighted, the danger of a war with England is not yet blown over. Mr. Polk, we are told, is rejecting, or threatening to reject, the conciliating propositions of the British Minister. One writer tells us, he has already rejected arbitration. If this be so, England is putting us in the wrong in the eyes of the world, and peace propositions will soon cease to come from her. It is the easiest thing for the Executive power of the United States inextricably to involve us in our foreign relations, and we have so little confidence in Mr. Polk, that we are sure he will have no hesitation in doing it, if he thinks it is for his interest.

WHY THE WEST WANTS WAR WITH ENGLAND.—The sagacious New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says,—

"I have several times, 'solitary and alone,' endeavored to satisfy myself as to the causes which have impelled certain Western men to become such furious warriors. It is unnecessary to specify the reasons which I have supposed operated most powerfully. Neither patriotism nor the claims of justice was among them. While musing on this subject a paragraph in a Washington paper accidentally attracted my notice, and, as it affords much light to some in darkness, I will here quote it for your perusal. It reads thus:

"As for the Western States, the first war-cry will pay *two hundred millions* of English debts instanter. The payment of interest to Great Britain by the United States, when we are at war with her, would be *treason* against the United States, as it would be aiding the enemy."

"The *logic* of this suggestion is equalled only by its *morality*. Nevertheless, coming from the source it does, we are bound to presume it is demi-official from the camp of the 'Young Democracy.' Surely we have another Daniel come to judgment."

These western war horses would "but jump out of the frying pan into the fire." Instead of paying the interest of their debt, they would have to pay (*or repudiate*) a much larger amount annually of direct taxes to enable the government to carry on the war. To raise only 25 millions of dollars, (and that would not be a third of the annual amount which a war would require,) Indiana for instance would be called on to pay in direct taxes on lands, buildings, stamp-duties, vehicles of all kinds, furniture, goods, and in short nearly every thing made or used in the country, the enormous sum of $1,116,071 68. Now if she cannot pay the interest on her debt, (as she has not,) how will she pay this direct tax, or rather two or three times as much annually?

The proportion of direct tax to be paid by North Carolina, to raise the 25 millions, would be $1,004,462 28. This is about 12 times as much tax as the people now pay to support our State government.

But this enormous amount of taxation, hard as we know it was to bear in the war of 1812, and hard as we can imagine it will be to bear in the next war with Great Britain, would be very far from the whole of the pecuniary loss the people would suffer. Almost every kind of regular business would be deranged: The currency would be vitiated, for the Banks would suspend or break; and property would greatly fall in value. We may confidently assert that these things would happen, because they *did* happen during the war of 1812.

We would like to know how our Cape Fear friends, who are now getting rich on turpentine, timber, and lumber, would feel if a British squadron, or a few active British privateers, were cruizing off Wilmington, to capture every barrel of turpentine and every stick of timber that left the port? They would be apt to curse those who preferred war to negotiation or arbitration, and destroyed the value of the lands and negroes for which they are now paying such high prices; and made the fruits of their labor a priceless drug on their hands. So also with the Cotton planter: what would he do with his Cotton? Where would he find a market, and what would be the price?

These are considerations which ought to be weighed by the people whilst war may be averted. They would be useless afterwards. They should be brought to bear upon those in authority, *now*, whilst they can avail any thing. We are very sure that but few persons in North Carolina want a war with Great Britain about Oregon. And yet every movement of two-thirds of our Congressmen would indicate a determination to have all of the territory, without negotiation, compromise or arbitration, at all hazards, war or no war.

It is true that the prospect at present is rather peaceful; but it cannot and will not long be so, if the United States demand all. England will doubtless be glad to compromise, but she says that she will fight before she will give up every thing.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of G. C. Allen, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, New York.

See also the advertisement of Col. Tom Thumb.

The N. Y. Evening Post, (Loco,) administers the following rebuke to those of its own party who are so full of fight towards Mexico:—

"We do not believe, for our part, that the Government of Mexico will be foolish enough to do any act that may justly provoke hostilities on the part of the United States, in its present feeble condition, destitute of resources, with a population essentially unwarlike, at discord among themselves, and held together under one Government by the loosest and most uncertain ties. We regret to see any attempt to exaggerate even the misconduct of such a nation towards our Government. *Any display of valor on our part, at the expense of Mexico, is too cheap to do us much credit in the eyes of the world.* We would remind the New Orleans journals, which manifest so much impatience for a brush with their feeble neighbor, that when we shall have adjusted the Oregon question with that great and powerful nation which claims the Northwestern territory against us, it will be early enough to think of going to war with Mexico."

NORTHERN FEELING.—We should be sorry to think that the feeling manifested by the following articles was general at the North. We are sure it is not:—

"Col. Young, in the Senate of N. Y. a few days ago, while speaking of Slavery, expressed his 'doubt whether any climate north of hell is hot enough for it!'" Senator *Johnson* says it is best not to glorify Texas; that he and his friends swallowed the pill very reluctantly; and that "no politician can now stand up and vindicate it as a means for extending the area of Slavery without being damned (not religiously, perhaps, but) politically!"

Both these Senators are full blooded Locofocos. But here comes a Whig, to balance the account. The Albany Evening Journal publishes the following extract of a letter from a Whig of Western New York:—

"I see that you don't want a War. *I do.* Nothing but war with England will relieve her from the trouble and expense of governing Canada: and what is still more desirable, such a War would abolish Slavery. I do not, of course, desire the Whigs should provoke a War; but if a Southern Administration involves the country in War, let it come! The Annexation of Canada and the Abolition of Slavery will pay the shot! The South, in grasping for Texas and in giving up Oregon, show *why* and *how* the 'area of *Freedom*' is to be enlarged!"

On this the N. Y. Express says,—

"Such a spirit as this is demoniac. We are ashamed that there is such a Whig in existence."

And we say ditto.

OHIO.—Locofocoism is showing itself in its true colors in Ohio. It is bent on carrying out its *destructive purposes*. In its State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, held on the 8th of January, (the day on which the "sheep-stealing" speech was delivered at Raleigh,) the following resolutions, among others were adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That we hail with admiration, hope and courage, the noble stand taken by David Tod in his letter read to the convention, upon the subject of *banking* and the *currency*; and with '*uncompromising hostility to the frauds of banking and paper currency*' inscribed upon our banner, we commit it to his hands with the assured confidence that it will never be deserted and never surrendered.

Resolved, That the democracy of Ohio are *opposed to all paper currency, and are resolved to return to the constitutional currency of gold and silver.*

Resolved, That the democracy of Ohio are opposed to all chartered and special privileges, as destructive to equality and hostile to free institutions, and from henceforth and forever declare against them uncompromising hostility.

David Tod, the Candidate nominated for Governor, is out in a letter declaring "uncompromising hostility" to all banks and charters. Of course he is opposed to all improvements, (such as rail roads, &c.) of two great cost to be accomplished by individual enterprize without the aid of charters.

This, however, we are glad to see, is not acceptable to all of the party. In two counties, Richland and Holmes, the nomination was denounced by meetings of the party. The following is one of the resolutions adopted in Richland:—

Resolved, That we do not approve of the nomination of David Tod, as our candidate for governor, at the ensuing campaign, for the following reasons: 1st. We see by his letter to the convention that he is opposed to *any system of banking*. 2d. Because we believe he has been operated upon to change his views on the banking question, as expressed in his Cleveland letter of February, 1844, by a few office holders and office seekers, who have no other object in view than their own personal interest, and not the good of the democratic party at large.

The Convention is described as a most boisterous, rowdy affair. The Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland Herald says,—

"The closing scene of the convention will never be forgotten by any man who saw it, especially by those who were not of the meeting, but lookers on. No idea can be conveyed of it to those who were not eye-witnesses. The shades of night were closing around the meeting. Three or four hundred excited men were crowded in a low room—some four or five were making speeches at once, while a hundred were calling out, "Mr. Chairman!" and others crying "order!" "sit down, Corry!" "go it, Stanton!" "adjourn!"

"No representation could possibly give so good an idea of that nether region where confusion reigns supreme, and where passion, hate, ambition defeated, and the exultation of victors are supposed to excite, madden and bewilder those who are delivered over to the full sway of their own evil dispositions. As the shrieks and howls shook the basement walls of the old church, one could scarce believe that it was an earthly sound. I thought if Dr. Hoge had had his congregation assembled in the church above, and had wished to give them a specimen of an assembly of Milton's devils, the power to have removed the floor above that heated, sweltering, raving, cursing, howling mass of humanity below would have been better than any eloquent description that could be written or spoken."

TOWN AFFAIRS.—The following appointments have been made by the Board of Commissioners of Fayetteville:

C. B. Mallett, Esq., Chief Fire Warden.

Sam'l T. Hawley, J. H. Cook, J. Waddill, Jr., A. A. McKethan, John Winslow, and R. W. King, Assistant Wardens.

And on Saturday last, John J. Phillips and Wm. Mitchell were elected, by large majorities of the voters, Constables for the District of Fayetteville.

GREAT HOG.—Our good Whig friend, James R. Draughon, of Sampson county, killed a hog a few days ago, the net weight of which was 758 lbs!! It wanted 8 days of being 2 years old. Can any farmer in North Carolina beat this?

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 2d, nothing of interest occurred.

On Tuesday, after some unimportant business, a long Executive Session was held.

Mr. Calhoun presented the memorial of the Memphis Convention, relating to the improvement of communication in the West, and its defence. Mr. C. remarked upon the ability which characterised the documents, and expressed his general concurrence in its propositions, so far as they might be consistent with the Constitution. The memorial was, on Mr. C's motion, referred to a Select Committee.

On Wednesday, private business, and another Executive Session.

On Thursday, the bill to increase the navy by building ten war steamers, was taken up, and Mr. Westcott of Florida, advocated it at length, as a peace measure.

Another Executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 2d, resolutions in relation to the mode of giving the notice to England, and settling the Oregon controversy, were offered by Messrs. Dargin, Tibbatts, Pettit, and Brown of Va. They were all referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Oregon debate was continued by Mr. Thompson of Miss. in favor of the notice.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Black and Dromgoole introduced new propositions in regard to the Notice and Oregon.

The Oregon debate was resumed, and Mr. Leake of Va. (Loco.) spoke against the notice, and in reply to attacks upon the Virginia delegation, (all of whom, though with one exception Locos, are opposed to the notice and war measures.) He had great confidence in Mr. Polk, but was not bound to follow him or any other man's lead, if he did not coincide with him in opinion!

Mr. Strong, of New York, took the opposite side of the question, and highly commended the course of the President, as carrying out the pledges of the Baltimore Convention.

He was followed by Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, who made a humorous and original speech in support of our right to Oregon and the whole continent, by Divine gift, as the theatre for the experiment of principles of liberty. Considering Great Britain as an intruder, he dealt her many heavy blows, confessing that he was animated by an old grudge personal to himself and common to his county, district, and the West generally, and to all the people of the United States.

When Mr. Sawyer commenced, he left his own side of the Hall, and went over to the Whig side, where he said he would take his stand on the north side of the Columbia river, in the midst of the British settlers! He said that if Congress would not give the notice and demand the whole of Oregon, clear up to the line of 54, 40, the Western people would take it themselves. For one, he would stand on his own fire side and fight for it! He made an assault upon the speech of Mr. Bayly, and also upon the political course of that gentleman. He said that he had been studying that gentleman's district for some time past. He found the people of it had been Whigs or Democrats, just as it might suit them. They had elected Mr. Henry A. Wise when he was a Jackson man; and then again when he had turned against Jackson; and still again after he had turned Tyler man. And they now had elected the present member, who had been a Whig, and then a Republican, and who, he believed, was now a Whig again. In fact, he thought the people of that Accomac district did not care much *who* they elected! Virginia was once a great State, and gave birth to great men. He might say the same of Greece and her people. The present race of Virginians were by no means what they used to be. They might be called the degenerate sons of noble sires! The gentleman from Virginia, he said, had alluded to Mr. Adams's course on this question, and put him down as the leader of the Democratic party in favor of Oregon. For himself, he was proud to follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts on this question. He had far rather follow his lead on all questions, than to follow the lead of a gentleman in the other end of the Capitol (Mr. Calhoun) whom the gentleman from Virginia is following—for that gentleman had been on both sides of every Administration and every great question that had been brought forward for many years past. The same gentleman had once been for Jackson, and then voted to censure him—to place a black censure upon him, and then refused to rescind, or expunge it!

He went for the whole of Oregon, and more too. He believed that England had no right to Canada. We took it from the French, and all the right England had, she obtained from us, free, independent American citizens!

A resolution calling on the President for further correspondence in relation to Oregon, was adopted, after several attempts to defeat it by the most thorough Locos.

On Wednesday, Mr. Tibbatts introduced a resolution to close the Oregon debate on Monday the 9th. Laid on the table, 93 to 91.

The debate was then resumed, and Mr. Bell of Ken. (Whig) spoke in favor of the notice in some modified form; and Messrs. Chase of Tenn. and Jones of Geo. (Locos) followed in favor of the notice and all of Oregon.

A bill to appropriate $3000 to enable the President to appoint an agent to receive from the State of Texas certain property,—her navy, fortifications, &c.—was discussed at length, many doubts being expressed whether the property was worth the amount to be appropriated. The bill was finally passed.

On Thursday, the House resolved, 109 to 87, to bring the Oregon debate to a close on Monday the 9th inst. (yesterday.)

The debate was resumed, and Mr. Gentry of Tenn. (Whig.) spoke against the notice, as needless, and certain to lead to war. He called on the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign affairs to answer whether negotiations had not been reopened?

Mr. Ingersoll replied, that *recently there has been some correspondence between the British Minister and our Government, which will be laid before this House without delay.*

Mr. Gentry went on to say, that all this parade, and blustering, and all these war speeches that have resounded in the Halls of Congress were not for Oregon, but for the advancement of this aspirant or that for the Presidency! It was a political game which the people would see through and condemn! If, when the facts come to light, it should be found that any high functionary of the Government had been thus trifling with the honor of the country and the interest of twenty millions of freemen, and bringing this great and prosperous nation to the very brink of a war with England, merely to gratify a grovelling, mean, contemptible and damnable partizan aspiration, he would pray that "a whip of *scorpions* might be placed in every honest hand to lash the rascal naked round the world!" He said that if the majority of the members of the House did not feel confident that their action would be checked by the Senate, they would readily defer the passage of this resolution of notice to the latest moment, to May next, if indeed they did not adjourn it over to the next session.

He brought up Mr. Polk's gasconade in his Inaugural, pronouncing our title to be "clear and unquestionable"—repeated the substance of Sir Robert Peel's and Lord John Russell's declarations in reply—and then presented the offer of Mr. Polk to give up one-half of what he had declared was all ours!

He said if he believed our title was clear to the whole, he would not yield an inch of it. Neither England's prowess nor her wrath would compel him to make an infamous surrender of any portion of our rights.

Mr. Dargan of Ala. (Loco.) followed, in an argumentative speech on the question of title, which he very fully discussed, and arrived at the same conclusion with Mr. Gentry, that our title was undeniable as far as latitude 49, and no farther. He went, however, for a qualified notice, as a measure pacific in its character and consequences.

Mr. Delano of Ohio (Whig) followed on the same side.

On Friday, the House met at 10 o'clock and sat till past 8 in the evening, nearly the whole day being devoted to the Oregon debate. Nine speeches of an hour each were delivered, by Messrs. Davis of Miss., Houston of Ala., Cathcart of Ind., Martin of Tenn., Ficklin of Ill., Parish of Ohio, Clarke of N. C., Foot of Vermont, Starkweather of Ohio; (all Locos except Mr. Foot;) and all in favor of the notice except Mr. Davis and Mr. Foot.

It is stated that thirteen out of the fifteen members of Congress from Virginia are against giving "the notice" to Great Britain. Fourteen out of the fifteen are Locos.

The Richmond Whig says that a decided majority of the people of Virginia are against the notice.

MURDERS.—In Sampson county, a few days ago, Mr. Alfred Flowers was killed by John Barfield. The parties were neighbors, and had been drinking together. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which Flowers is said to have seized a chair to strike Barfield, but fell over it, and Barfield stabbed him. Barfeild was arrested, and is in jail.

A Mr. Simpson was murdered by a negro, we understand, in Bladen county, a few days ago. We have not heard the particulars.

The Legislature of Alabama has resolved to remove the Seat of Government from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery: and to have biennial instead of Annual Sessions of the Legislature.

The Locofoco candidate for the office of Postmaster at Hartford, Con. has abandoned the pursuit after that office, and started for Texas, on account of a *suspicion of forgery!* Among other small peccadillos, he forged Mr. Senator Niles's name to several notes;—which was ungrateful, as Niles was his warm friend in the Senate.

A Fatal Duel.—We have been grieved to learn, and are now pained to inform our readers, that a Duel was fought yesterday morning, near Bladensburg, between Dr. Daniel Johnson and Thomas F. Jones Esq. of Perquimons county, (North Carolina,) which terminated at the first fire in the instantaneous death of the former.

It is said that the surviving combatant, and his second, were arrested upon the spot by the civil authorities of the county, (Prince George's, Maryland.)

National Intelligencer.

The Washington Union has these remarks on the duel:—

"We begin to think it vain to comment upon this sanguinary method of avenging injuries. An altered state of public opinion will soon correct the evil. The philosophy of duelling is probably explained by the declaration of an English peer, who said 'that every man would be a coward if he dared!' It is very certain that few men, whatever their condemnation of the practice of duelling may be, have the heroism to brave the sneers of the public, even in obedience to their convictions of right and morals."

We have reason to think that the following, from the Philadelphia Public Ledger, furnishes a correct account of the origin and termination of this shocking affair:

"My information is derived from a personal friend of both parties, who resides in their immediate neighborhood, and who has known them for years. Jones is a lawyer—Johnson was a physician. The parties belong to the most respectable families in North Carolina. The difficulty arose in two certain notes, of an improper character, addressed by Johnson to the wife of Jones, and which, like a prudent woman, she promptly placed in the hands of her husband. Of the first, no notice was taken by Mr. Jones, but on a repetition of the offence, Johnson was informed by Jones that he must either fight him or he would shoot him. Hence the visit to Washington.

"They fought at ten paces, being placed back to back, at that distance, wheeling and firing, as is the custom in such cases. At the words, 'Are you ready,' and before the words 'Fire—one, two three—halt,' Mr. Jones partly wheeled, but on being reminded by his second that he was wheeling too soon, resumed his former position, and immediately wheeled again, having barely time to fire before the word 'halt.' Mr. Johnson received the ball of his adversary in the side of the head, just above the ear, and died almost immediately.

"It was supposed, at first, that Mr. Johnson had not fired at all; but on examining his pistol, it was found to have been discharged. He stated to his second, just before the parties fired, that the lady was entirely innocent. The duel has created a great sensation, and is the universal topic of conversation."

ABOUT TURNIPS.—Somehow or other, the turnip of Mr. Jesse Love, near Rollins' Store, in Moore county, was shorn of its full proportions in our paper of the 27th ult. Instead of 26 inches in circumference, its actual measurement was 36 inches; and its weight 14 lbs. 6 oz. These mistakes come of *not sending the article to us.* Those who want the weight and measurement of their mammoth vegetables correctly given, should attend to this hint.

But our old friend William Covington, of Richmond county, we are informed, (for we have not seen the article, only because there was no convenient mode of sending it, we are sure,) raised a turnip this season which beats Mr. Love's. It weighed 15 1-2 lbs. with the top and roots cut off! We are not surprised at the size of Mr. Covington's turnips; for it would be most ungrateful even in a vegetable, to make a stinted return to one who is so liberal in his provision for every thing around him.

Fatal Accident.—A man by the name of Calvin Webster, a native of Chatham county, but late of Davidson, was accidentally killed at Gold Hill in this county on the 2d inst. He had descended a shaft to set a match for blasting, in doing which it is supposed he let the fire fall on the priming. He was dreadfully torn by the explosion, and died within four hours after the accident.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Petersburgh Rail Road Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of *Three per cent.* payable forthwith.

"What will the poor Indians do when the buffalo disappear?"—*Arkansas paper.*

"We suppose they will have to *bear it.*"

Boston Mail.

From Mr. James W. Estill.

Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, April, 1841.

DR. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I feel bound to you and the public, to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary effects of your Expectorant on myself. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever, and its concomitant diseases, I seemed only doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1839, when being more severely attacked, and having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood, without deriving any benefit, or the consolation of surviving but a few days, or weeks at farthest, when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectorant,—and blessed by that Being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectations of my physicians and friends, I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled, by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying, since, better health than I had for ten years previous. JAMES W. ESTILL.

BRONCHITIS.

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1841.

DR. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption; and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your Expectorant for Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sons and daughters of affliction, that it immediately suppressed the cough, removed the pain and difficulty of breathing, and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Baptist Minister,
Beaver, Pa.

For Sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

MARRIED,

On the 28th January, by H. A. London, Esq., Mr. JESSE MILLICAN to Miss MAHALA, daughter of John Rowe; all of Chatham.

In Randolph county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Col. JOHN J. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, to Miss EUGENIA A. HOGAN.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. MARY SHACKELFORD, aged 72 years.

In Sampson County, on the 31st ult. of paralysis, Col JOHN SELLERS.

In Wilmington, on the 2d instant, of Bilious Pneumonia, Mrs. ELCY ANN WHEEDEN, aged 73 years.

Of Pneumonia, on the 25th ult., at Mrs. M. McQueen's, Floral College, Miss FLORELLA SHIPMAN, of Bladen county, aged 16 years.

It was but little more than two weeks after Miss Shipman's arrival, when her lifeless body was carried home, and her spirit returned to God who gave it. She has left a fond mother and sisters and brothers, with numerous other relations, to mourn her departure; and her dying from home, with none of them except a younger brother to console her in the trying hour, must greatly increase their grief;—but she was not without friends and the kindest attention.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

Death enters every place with rude hand, tears asunder the dearest ties, disappoints the fondest hopes, and frustrates the wisest plans.

We are comfortably assured, that although this young lady was removed in the spring tide of life, it was not before she was prepared. She was a member of the Baptist Church; and from her consistent walk, we are permitted to indulge the hope, that although her relations were absent, Christ's presence imparted tranquility and comfort, and dispensed fortitude to her in the close of life. We say, therefore, to her mother and relations, "sorrow not as those who have no hope;" and remember that Jesus, who, when on earth, shed tears of sympathy for the sisters of Lazarus, now in Heaven, compassionates you in your bereavement, and is able to pour balm on your troubled and groaning affections.—[*Com.*

On the 30th ultimo, at Megeville, the seat of her son, Wm. Temple Washington, Esq., of Jefferson county, Virginia, Mrs. LUCY P. TODD, only surviving sister of Mrs. Madison. This amiable and excellent lady had in early life married George S. Washington, nephew and one of the heirs of General Washington. After the death of Mr. Washington she became united in marriage with the Hon. Thomas Todd, of Kentucky, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, whom she survived for many years, to guide, counsel, and protect the fatherless children, whose love and tears follow her to the grave. Over her memory will also dwell the regret of many for her loss, softened by a conviction that her pure religion and charity found favor with her Maker.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, January 24, 1846.

At a meeting of the Dialectic Society, on the evening of the 23d inst. the death of our late active and worthy Fellow-Member, EDMUND DEBERRY COVINGTON, was announced.

Surely, nothing could have brought forth greater manifestations of sympathy and sorrow. But a little more than a year ago, and he was with us—not a mere silent spectator of our transactions, but a zealous and enthusiastic partaker. Life was then before him. Well might he indulge in the anticipation of a bright and glorious career. With a physical constitution capable of enduring much application, he had an intellect brilliant and comprehensive; a deportment, dignified and manly; a disposition, noble and generous. Modest and unassuming, he gained friends in every quarter, where his real merit could be appreciated, he kept them, while worth keeping, and spurned them when unworthy so high an association. How few youths have had such just grounds to indulge in the anticipation of future honor and prosperity! Here, he illumined the sphere in which he moved; in the world, he seemed destined to do the same. Gifted with superior talents, he was preparing himself for a Profession, eminently calculated to illustrate them. But his career on earth was closed by a summons from the Giver of all things. We must yield to the dispensations of Omnipotence, however melancholy and painful; but in doing so, we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relations, in the loss of a friend and brother. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as evidence of his merit, and a testimony of our friendship.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his friends and relatives in the loss of one so dear to them—one promising increased credit and honor to his family, through the developement of his moral and intellectual faculties.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Society, to the family of the deceased, and that the "Fayetteville Observer," and Raleigh papers be requested to publish them.

WM. K. BLAKE,
SION H. ROGERS, } Committee.
LIONEL L. LEVY,

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING sold the House and Lot where he has for some time past taught a School, hereby gives notice that he expects to close his connection with the School on the 18th of March. The School, however, will be continued under the joint care of Rev. John J. Brantly and Mr. Jesse P. Smith. From a long and intimate acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, both as a scholar and teacher, and from the general reputation of the other, it is believed that the School will be such as in every department of study usually found in such Schools, the instruction will be thorough and satisfactory to the patrons.

S. COLTON.
Feb'y 7. 97tf

HAYMOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL.

THOUGH the Subscribers have been led to unite for the purpose of continuing this School, from the belief that their own interests will be more advanced by such an arrangement, they have also thought that it will better serve the interests of all who may choose to patronise the School, and be more generally advantageous to the public.

It is the earnest desire of the Subscribers to sustain the present reputation of the School; and to accomplish this object, nothing will be left undone by them that attention and diligence and perseverence can do.

They will take care to maintain a firm and proper discipline, and will exert themselves to make their School a worthy successor of the present one.

The Mathematical department will be conducted by Mr. Smith, the Classical by Mr. Brantly, and due attention be paid by both to the English branch of study.

The School will open on the 20th March next.

JESSE P. SMITH,
JOHN J. BRANTLY.
Feb'y 7. 97tf

TOM THUMB!!!

THIS CELEBRATED DWARF makes his last bow to the citizens of Fayetteville TO-NIGHT, at Beggs's Hotel, where, during the few days of his stay, he has been liberally patronised. He leaves for Raleigh to-morrow.

Tuesday Morning.

NOTICE.

A NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD, belonging to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, will be sold on the first Monday (being the 2d day) of March next, at the Town House, upon a credit of six months.

D. B. McARN, Com'r.
Feb'y 9. 97ts

30 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, slightly burnt, for sale very low, by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9. 97tf

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust to me executed, for certain purposes therein contained, I will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th March next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville,

Ten Likely Negroes,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Terms, *Cash.*

E. J. LILLY, *Trustee.*
February 9, 1846. 97-ts

FOR SALE.

15,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, at 10 cents per lb. 4 large Mules, 4 to 6 years old, price $350. 2 Horses.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10. 97-3w

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10. 97tf

MACKEREL.

20 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel, just received and for sale by
COOK & TROY.
Feb'y 10. 97-3w

PLANTING POTATOES.

300 BARRELS prime Planting POTATOES, for sale by
SANDFORD & SMITH.
Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 7. 97-2w

The Subscriber has REMOVED to the Brick Building lately built by Mr. Henry Branson, North side Hay street, a few doors above Market Square.

P. TAYLOR.
Feb'y 6. 97-3w

☞ The Store on Person street, lately occupied by the Subscriber, is for rent.

100 bushels real Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale. P. T.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Ananias Robinson *vs.* Elijah Dunn.
Justice's Execution.—Sheriff's Levy on Land.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, &c. *vs.* same.
Justice's Execution, and Sheriff's Levy on Land.

IN the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levy had been served on him before he left this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his lands,—on the waters of Dyson Creek,—so that he may appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday of April next, and shew cause why the said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs, otherwise an order of sale of the same will be made, and the Lands sold.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday of January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
Pr adv. $4 00.] 97-6w

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of going out of the Dry Goods business, offers for sale his Establishment on Market street in WILMINGTON. His Stock is fresh, good, and new, containing almost every kind of

Fashionable GOODS,

Of last Fall's and this Winter's purchases. His Stand is one of the best in the place, with an excellent run of custom, and a business altogether well established.

The terms will be very liberal.

W. A. WILLIAMS.
No. 25 Market st., Wilmington.
Feb'y 3, 1846. 97-4w

TO THE LOVERS OF
NATURAL HEADS OF HAIR.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements to be at Fayetteville about the 7th Feb'y, when he will be pleased to receive the calls of all those requiring a good Head of Hair, such as *Wig, Toupet, or Scalp, or Ladies' Wig or Front.*

His stay cannot exceed three days.

THOMAS QUIRK,
Of 190 Broadway, N. York.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail.
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.)
New York, (up Stairs.)
Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP.

A brief notice to the Distressed.

IT has long been a desideratum with mankind, to obtain such remedial agents as are requisite to the elimination of the ills incident to the animal economy, at a rate somewhat proportioned to their actual or specific worth; and also to procure the attention of the physician for a moderate and reasonable compensation. But this, indeed, is rarely done,—the practitioner often reaping a large profit from the misfortunes of others, and that, too, at little cost, and less labor; whilst the unfortunate patient loses, not only his ability to prosecute his avocation, his time, his physical energy, and the happiness consequent upon such energy, but frequently the means of defraying the enormous expenses incurred by the usurious charges of the physician. It is frequently astonishing to observe the very striking want of success in the practice of those whom we regard as skilful physicians; and that, too, in the most simple forms of disease. Intermittent Fever affords a very forcible example of this, as they often permit it to continue for months, nay, even years, to afflict their patients, and then leave them, a prey to frequent relapses, liver complaints, debility, atrophy, etc. Their constitutions dilapidated by the use of poisonous drugs,—such as calomel, arsenic, zinc, &c—and not unfrequently in utter destitution and hopelessness.

Having myself been engaged in the practice of physic for some time, and observing the exceeding inutility of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of Ague cases, and the very considerable expense it frequently involved, I was induced to make an effort to prepare a remedy which should at once be more safe, certain, and infinitely CHEAPER.

And I now offer the product of my labor and researches to the public, by placing within the reach of every one, the means of relief, for ONE DOLLAR. This Sirup is not unpalatable, and is altogether innoxious, and cannot by any possible contingency produce any one of the unpleasant consequences enumerated above; and in no single instance, out of the numerous cases that have been treated with it, have I known it to fail, when a proper, perfect, and thorough trial had been given it. I could adduce, as an evidence of its efficacy, numerous well authenticated certificates from those who have experienced the benefits of this Composition; but shall rest its merits with those who may deem it worthy of a trial:—and by no bombastic eulogy, or hyperbolical and glowing panegyric, attempt to push it into an unripe popularity, and thus cull the precocious fruit of fraud and deception; and impose upon the credulity of a too credulous public: but shall only say to those laboring under this disease, take it and be healed!

Rockingham, N. C. 97-6w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mullatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.
December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, *vs.* John Bird.
Justice's Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
100 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

R. L. Ledbetter and Robert Steele, Exr's of John Steele, dec'd, *vs.* same.
Justices' Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
50 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* same.
Justice's Judgment and Constable's Levy on Land.
200 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bird, the Defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levies was served on him before he left the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the Levies aforesaid, so that he may appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and shew cause why said Land shall not be sold, otherwise the same will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday in January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
Pr adv. $4 00.] 97-6w

POETRY.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

THE FLOWER OF LOVE.

'Tis said the rose is Love's own flower;
Its blush so bright; its thorns so many;
And winter on its bloom has power,
But has not on its sweetness any.
For though young Love's ethereal rose
Will droop on age's wintry bosom,
Yet still its faded leaves disclose
The fragrance of their earliest blossom.

But ah! the fragrance lingering there
Is like the sweets that mournful duty
Bestows with sadly-soothing care,
To deck the grave of bloom and beauty.
For when its leaves are shrunk and dry,
Its blush extinct, to kindle never,
That fragrance is but memory's sigh,
That breathes of pleasures past forever.

Why did not Love the amaranth choose,
That bears no thorns, and cannot perish?
Alas! no sweets its flowers diffuse,
And only sweets Love's life can cherish.
But be the rose and amaranth twined,
And Love, their mingled powers assuming,
Shall round his brows a chaplet bind,
Forever sweet, forever blooming.

THE TWO FLOWERS.

Flower in the window, and flower in the chair—
Snowy White Rose, and sweet Ellen Adair;
Fairer and purer than are not given:
Beauty of Earth, and beauty of Heaven.

Hours but a few, and the Rosebud will spread;
Hours but a few, and the Child is a Maid.
Sunshine around them, and sweet Summer air,
Voices of birds, and whatever is fair.

Hours but a few, and the White Rose will fade;
Hours but a few, and will vanish the Maid;
One to the Earth will soon droop and decay,
One to the Angels is passing away.

Sweetness of one will return to us never;
Sweetness of one will grow sweeter for ever;
And in the Sun of the Seraph will live
Fragrance more pure than the White Rose could give.

JOHN WESTALL.

Fall River, Jan. 29th, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 63tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Batavia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89tf

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a variety of low priced CALICOES, Kentucky JEANS, SATTINETS, Ladies' Kid & Silk GLOVES, col'd and black Kid SLIPPERS and BUSKINS. For sale very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

---

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS'
Female School.

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia M. Billups, a Lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $3 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for Contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, fronting Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

2900 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22. 90-tf

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 8.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,

No. 104 Market Street,

NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality,	35 cents.
Silk do. do. do.	$1 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1845. 92-12w

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete: all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Laine; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd Kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE.
CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, consequently at reduced prices, will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.

Nov. 14, 1845. 86-tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind:—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases:—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 CTS. A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the "universal" "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

MEDICINES!!!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable do.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Peters' Vegetable Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Allebasi's Poor Man's Plasters,
Do. Health Pills,
Mrs. Hill's Cough Drops,
New England Cough Syrup.

ALSO,

DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS,

Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Dec. 20. 90-tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears' Oil, Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber will furnish to order, all descriptions of LAW BOOKS, deliverable in this place at the Northern publishers' prices, *or lower*, where the order is large and the pay prompt. Having a regular correspondence with the great Law Booksellers and Publishers, T. & J. W. Johnson of Philadelphia, he is enabled to execute, on the most favorable terms, orders for the Law Library, the English Common Law Reports, Exchequer Reports, and all other works published by them or others.

Of the Exchequer Reports, he has on hand, Meeson & Welsby, vols. 11 and 12, and will receive the others as they appear.

Archbold's Nisi Prius, new Edition, with the Supplement, just received. Also, Broom's Legal Maxims. Bouvier's Law Dictionary, &c. &c.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.

Jan. 17, 1846. 91-tf

---

3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000**. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has Forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 10 miles South of Greensborough, near the road leading to Ashborough by way of Parsons' Mill. Trees from 3½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at "New Market, Randolph county, N. C."—postage paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Nov'r 1845. 88-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial. ☜

A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.

Dec. 23. 90-tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,

(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 88	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1845. 84tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory
BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.

Jan. 27, 1846. 95-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

☞ The Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his House and Lot, which he owns on Hay Mount. It is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of Fayetteville—sufficiently near the town for business men, and far enough removed from the town to be beyond the influence of any miasma that may arise from the low grounds; forming, therefore, a good station for both Summer and Winter. Very few places have as many conveniences for the accommodation of a family, at the same time affording as much security for health. The dwelling house is commodious, airy, and pleasant, having on the ground floor no less than nine good rooms, and is so constructed that it may be made to accommodate two families without annoyance to each other. The kitchen is one of the largest and best in or about the town. There is a good barn, containing stables, a granary, carriage house, and hay loft. There are also several other valuable out-buildings. There are on the premises a new well, and near by an excellent never-failing spring, both of the best of water. There are two acres of land, divided into suitable enclosures for gardens and other purposes, and with good cultivation, it is productive. The premises will be sold on moderate terms, for less than the cost of the buildings; and as they are nearly new and in good order, an excellent bargain may be had, and the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

S. COLTON.

Jan'y 20, 1846. 94tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,600, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL]

Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 45 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,
Edward Richardson,
James Phalen,
S. A. Lawrence,
Edwin R. Tremain,
S. M. Crandall,
John Breasted,
James Cruikshank,
J. Leander Starr,
William E. Cozzens,
Herman D. Gould,
Theodore A. Meyer,
Cyrus Chenery,
Lawrence Hill,
W. H. Townsend,
Robert Lane,
John T. Gilchrist,
J. H. Suydam.

Charles L. Vose,
Zadock Pratt,
George C. De Kay,
Loring Andrews,
Joseph B. Nones,
Leonard Appleby,
Asa S. Crosby,
John J. Herrick,
Abraham Van Nest,
John B. Lasala,
Samuel Sherwood,
James Cook,
E. T. Aldrich,
George Whitaker,
Thomas Monahan,
George Palen,
William Burgoyne.

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, where no special contract as to time has been made, are requested to call and close their accounts, either by Cash or Note, otherwise Interest will be charged in all cases after the 1st proximo.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

HAVING ourselves witnessed the beneficial effects of this article on the persons of several of our inhabitants, we hesitate not to recommend it to all those who have unfortunately lost their hair. We refer such to the certificate of Mr. Holmes.—*Bristol Phœnix.*

"BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 6, 1841.

Mr. Bayley—Sir: Having about four years since, thro' disease, lost the hair from the top of my head, and having used many articles recommended to restore it, I was induced, from the recommendation I saw in your "Phœnix," to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I am now happy to say that after using three bottles, my head is covered with a fine growth of young and healthy hair. Several of my friends and acquaintances have also used it to their entire satisfaction. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering the disagreeable sensation caused by baldness.

JAMES A. HOLMES.

The above certificate is from a respectable young man, an overseer in the Steam-Mill, whose statement can be believed.

NEW & IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FROM THE REV. A. R. HINCKLEY.

FRANKLIN, IA., March 19th, 1841.

Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Your medicine has been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant. I have received much benefit from the use of this myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma, so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxism, which returned about once a week, has been to all appearance permanently cured. Yours, with respect,

A. R. HINCKLEY.

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia. For Sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26. 95-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills,
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of [illegible] which a knowledge of it has been [illegible]. Self-conviction has been founded on [illegible]. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to [illegible] eacy: it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases of the most formidable character and where after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their [illegible] skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind, but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and excessive debility are the never failing consequences of such preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discovered, which is of short continuance, and need give no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and following directions, may be used by any one without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Superior Court of Law—Robeson County.

Daniel Gilchrist and others, *vs.* J. A. R. Henderson and J. A. McKay.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition shall be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, in the 70th year of American Independence, A. D. 1845.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Jan'y 17, 1846. 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Jesse Edwards *vs.* James A. Medley.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James A. Medley, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Elijah Cason *vs.* John F. Auld.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John F. Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf